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President Kim Il Sung Meets Chinese Party Official

President Kim Il Sung on June 15 received Li Ruihuan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the CPC, and his companions visiting the DPRK. (Rodong Sinmun, June 16)

US Urged to Consent to Nuke-Free Korea Initiative

The chief of a DPRK mission to the United Nations urged the United States to accept Pyongyang's proposal for establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula.

Pak Gil Yon, chief of the DPRK Permanent Observer Mission to the U.N., on June 9 said in his speech at the Third Special U.N. Session on Disarmament, "Even though the nuclear weapons in south Korea were needed for its global strategy, the United States should accept the proposal for the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, in the spirit of the INF treaty, if it truly wants nuclear disarmament."

He made it clear that Pyongyang has already declared the zone north of the Military Demarcation Line in the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone and took steps to ban the testing and production, shipment, stockpiling and passage of nuclear weapons in this zone.

He also said that Pyongyang in the past put forward various proposals for disarmament and north-south contacts.

Strongly criticizing Washington and Seoul for turning down Pyongyang's proposals, Pak Gil Yon said, "Originally, the United States finds no justification to keep a nuclear base in south Korea against the DPRK which has no nuclear arms."

"The U.S. strategy on the Korean Peninsula is characterized by its policy of freezing the division of Korea and having it recognized internationally so as to use south Korea, the last stronghold of it in Asia, as its strategic tool permanently," he said.

Students in the North Vow Renewed Efforts for Student Meet

North Korean students on June 13 vowed to realize north-south student talks and expressed full support for an Aug. 15 Panmunjom meeting proposed by their south Korean counterparts.

Yom Sok Bu, vice chairman of the (north) Korean Students Committee, said in his speech at a national joint rally of students held in Pyongyang that day: "The students in the northern half of Korea will positively support and encourage with might and main the students in the south who are undauntedly fighting for independence, democracy and reunification and make efforts to the last to realize the Aug. 15 north-south student talks."

The Pyongyang student rally was held to "support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students."

South Korean students who were prevented from going to Panmunjom for the planned north-south student talks by force, gathered at Yonsei University on the evening of June 10. They resolved to stage a cross-the-country grand march from Aug. 8 for a week and proposed again to their north Korean counterparts to hold student talks at Panmunjom on Aug. 15. They also decided to launch a 10 million signature collection campaign for a co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games. The proposal for Aug. 15 Panmunjom talks was made in an open letter, the fourth of its kind.

North Korean students replied to the call by south Korean students with a letter which was adopted at the June 13 student meeting. The letter supported their renewed efforts for student talks.

The north Korean students said in the letter that the cross-the-country grand march will be staged from Mt. Paekdu to Panmunjom from Aug. 8 and that they will come to Panmunjom on Aug. 15 as proposed by the south Korean students.

"Let us meet at Panmunjom, we going from Mt. Paekdu and you coming from Mt. Halla," said the letter.

Pyongyang Denies Deployment of SA-5 Missiles

Pyongyang on June 15 denied earlier allegation by the U.S. that it deployed long-range missiles at new sites along the Demilitarized Zone posing a "serious threat to the safety of the Olympic Games."

A spokesman for the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK in a statement said that at the alleged missile sites there are mere facilities and equipments for soldiers who are participating in the construction of Pyongyang-Kaesong expressway, instead of the missiles. The statement said the allegation is totally groundless and is a part of a U.S. attempt to reinforce armaments in south Korea on the pretext of "Olympics security."

Earlier on June 9, U.S. and south Korean military authorities alleged that DPRK's "offensive-oriented military developments and its strengthened surprise attack capability pose a serious threat to south Korea", in a "joint statement" issued at the close of the U.S.-south Korea security consultative meeting.

They said that the meeting discussed Pyongyang's "recent deployment of advanced SA-5 missiles and its potential chemical weapons threat." They said SA-5s, which have a range of about 350 km, were deployed within 65 km of the DMZ over the past two months and are capable of reaching Seoul.

Refuting this, the DPRK PAF Ministry spokesman said that Washington and Seoul "seek to ignite a war of aggression against us by finding a pretext."

The statement warned them to pay attention to withdraw lethal weapons from south Korea instead of conducting false propaganda against a peaceful construction site in the north. It also accused Washington and Seoul of intending to shift the responsibility onto Pyongyang in case the Olympic Games fail to progress owing to the political crisis growing acute in south Korea.

"If the U.S. and the south Korean rulers persist in the moves of aggression and war against us, the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army will not remain onlookers at them," the statement warned.

The SA-5 missile which the U.S. alleged Pyongyang has deployed was first referred to by Gen. Louis C. Menetrey on May. 26. As the commander in chief of U.S. forces in south Korea, Menetrey testified before the Defense Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee that Pyongyang's "deployment of SA-5s present a serious threat to air operation over most of the south", in an oblique reference to U.S. intelligence information about the new missile deployments. Also on June 15, U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz referred to such deployment.

The U.S. State Department on May 27 said the U.S. is "taking appropriate measures" to cope with the alleged missile deployment. What "countermeasures" Washington took or is taking is not clear.

Meanwhile, Pyongyang has been warning the U.S. and south Korea against their rapid arms buildup and military provocation around the DMZ in recent months on the pretext of

(Continued on page 8)

DPRK Joins Int'l Com. On Large Dams

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea became a member of the International Commission on Large Dams.

This was announced in a decision at the 56th administrative meeting of the commission held in San Francisco, the United States, on June 10.

Lie-Down for Reunification

Some 1,500 south Korean students chant slogans calling for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and the reunification of their homeland during a June 14 lie-down outside the Imjingak, the last civilian outpost on the road from Seoul to the Demilitarized Zone. The students, rejecting a military training education at frontline, gathered at an altar of the Imjingak and held a "prayer for a peaceful unification of our own will" that day.

They criticized the government for blocking the planned June 10 talks between north and south Korean students. (Reuter)

40 Years' Course Traversed by DPRK (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a great epoch-making event of historic significance in carrying out the revolution and construction of Korea.

Independent National Economy

The Korean people basically fulfilled the Two-Year National Economic Plan for 1949-50 (in the first half of 1950 owing to the Korean War from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953) on the basis of successfully targeted 1947-48 economic plans.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the line of building an independent national economy has been implemented in the DPRK and a great victory was achieved in the construction of socialism.

Here are some figures showing the growth of industrial production in 40 years from 1946 to 1986.

Industrial output grew 474 times and the growth rate reached 16.7%. Steel production rose 1,346 times, cement 118 times, textiles 312 times, coal 60 times and synthetic resin 327 times...

Japanese imperialists constructed heavy industry in Korea but it aimed at producing war materials for aggression against the Chinese continent. This maimed Korea's heavy industry, which was unable to make even a simple agricultural machine.

However, the Korean people have now established an independent economy which can smoothly guarantee domestic production of all kinds of products.

But this 40 years' course was never smooth. Japanese imperialists left Korea after destroying all industrial capacities, even its maimed heavy industry.

Struggle for Laying Foundations Of Socialism

After the country's liberation, the Korean people had to start building their country from scratch. Moreover, American imperialists who occupied south Korea provoked a war of aggression on June 25, 1950, in order to swallow up Korea soon after it was newly born.

During the three-year Fatherland Liberation War, Korea was thoroughly destroyed again.

President Kim Il Sung talks with a worker of a textile mill (1972).

At that time, there were 400,000 citizens in Pyongyang City. But the American army dropped 400,000 bombs there, reducing Pyongyang and other towns and villages to ashes.

The American army suffered an ignominious defeat in its military adventure to turn Korea into a colony. But the Americans said that the Korean people will not be able to rebuild Pyongyang even in 100 years.

However, the city was reborn like a phoenix.

They made energetic construction efforts for postwar rehabilitation, upholding the basic line for giving priority to the development of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture set forth at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK in August 1953.

The Three-Year Plan for Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy (1954-56) worked out according to the DPRK President's basic line of economic construction was overfulfilled. The foundation of an independent national economy was mainly laid.

After the war, the Korean people strengthened the struggle to carry out the line of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, capitalist trade and industry – the line laid down in April 1956 at the Third Congress of the WPK along with a new Five-Year Plan to complete the foundations of socialism.

The socialist transformation was completed in August 1958 and a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was established in the DPRK.

Chollima Movement

The Korean people rose up as one in the struggle to fulfill the Five-Year Plan as the first stage of technological modernization, surmounting all kinds of difficulties and trials.

President Kim Il Sung advanced a militant slogan "Let's produce more, practice economy, and overfulfil the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule!" at the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the WPK Central Committee.

He visited the workers at the Kangson Steel Plant and kindled the flames of the Chollima Movement for them.

The Kangson workers produced 120,000 tons of steel with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons. The workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works made 270,000 tons of pig iron out of a blast furnace with a rated capacity of 190,000 tons.

The Five-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled as the Chollima Movement developed in depth and scope.

The foundation of socialist industrialization was laid in the DPRK. The northern half of Korea turned into a socialist industrial-agrarian state with a firm foundation of independent national economy.

All-Out Socialist Construction

The Korean people entered the period of all-out socialist construction after the carrying out of the historic task of building the foundations of socialism.

The DPRK President put forward the Seven-Year Plan at the Fourth Congress of the WPK.

During the period they had to carry out socialist industrialisation, equip all fields of national economy with modern technology and decisively improve people's living conditions.

On a cold morning of February in 1960, President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri, Kangso County, South Pyongan Province.

Sharing board and room with farmers for 15 days, he created the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which was a new work system and a new work method of the party and state in the period of all-out socialist construction.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method based on "work with people" produced the Taean work system, a new system of socialist economic management.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows at a banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the WPK and the government of the DPRK in celebration of his 70th birthday in April, 1982:

"For me, the happiest thing is to be loved and supported by the people, and the worthiest thing is to serve them. I wish to live on, enjoying their love and support, and it is my revolutionary duty to fight for them to the last.

"Ever since I set out on the revolutionary road, I have always been loved and supported by the people...

"It is the workers, peasants and the rest of people who have invigorated and encouraged me and given me conviction at every difficult period of revolutionary struggle...

"Indeed, the people have always been my devoted protectors, grateful benefactors and excellent teachers."

(To be continued)

New Successes in 200-day Campaign

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex has increased the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel by far as against that before the 200-day campaign these days.

Through an effective scientific and technical control of furnaces it has lifted the output of molten iron per round of tapping 20 percent while cutting the time of a heat.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex rebuilt on an expansion basis

And it slashed the norm of fuel consumption 0.6 percent to systematically lower the cost per ton of the pig iron.

The production of steel is being boosted at the newly commissioned continuous roughing mill, converters and holding furnaces.

The complex is pushing ahead with the construction of continuous sintering furnace No. 4 and the electric melting furnace. In a few days more than 500 tons of steel frame of the furnace body was assembled and waggon-overturning devices, winches and other facilities of auxiliary raw material ground have been nearly completed to enter the stage of trial operation.

The rolling shop of the Chollima Steel Complex has introduced a high-speed continuous rolling method to carry out the daily plans at 150 percent at maximum.

In the construction of the 10,000-ton press workshop of the complex 45,000 cubic meters of earth has been filled and 3,500 tons of steel structures assembled.

As a result, the main frame of the building has been assembled and construction of a heavy oil tank and a water processing cooling site completed.

The Great Programme for National Union (4)

—In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

(Continued from the No.1,385 issue)

After liberation a terrorist group named after Mr. Kim Gu was caught while operating secretly in north Korea.

To me (An U Saeng) his feelings were quite understandable when he hesitated to start on a journey to the north, remembering all these things from the past.

General Kim Il Sung's consent was needed by Mr. Kim Gu. So, my great uncle An Gyong Gun and Kwon Tae Yang, the liaison man of Mr. Kim Gyu Sik, were chosen to go on this errand to Pyongyang in strict secrecy.

"Feelings of S. Koreans Inclined Towards Pyongyang"

While seeing An Gyong Gun off, I recalled an event which had taken place a few years previously. It was towards the end of 1944, when the defeat of the Japanese imperialists was becoming obvious to all. So Mr. Kim Gu felt very impatient. He wanted to participate in the final decisive battle for national liberation so as to return home with glory, but the "Provisional Government" was too weak.

The terrorist tactics employed so far against individuals were far from applicable in the great war of national liberation. The plan of founding a Liberation Army worked out in 1942 would go into effect in 1945, and the army with its composition of scores of men was only a symbolic one.

Therefore, it was possible that they might greet liberation without firing a single shot.

In this situation, Mr. Kim Gu discussed the matter carefully with a few members of his entourage and decided to send a man to General Kim Il Sung as an envoy.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army had been fighting grim and bloody battles against the one-million-strong Kwantung army and puppet Manchukuo army and the Japanese and Manchukuo police all over the Manchurian plains and the Paekdu Mountains.

The brilliant military achievements of the revolutionary army were widely known amongst the Koreans at home and abroad as legends and even the government-patronized publications could not conceal the high authority of the revolutionary army which had solid foundations among the broad masses.

Mr. Kim Gu thought that an alliance should be formed in whatever form with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by General Kim Il Sung. This thought enabled him to transcend his confirmed anti-communist idea.

In consideration of the atmosphere surrounding us at the time, the dispatch of the emissary was kept a secret, known only to a few including Mr. Kim Gu, Cho Wan Gu and me (An U Saeng). Li Chung Mo who left with Mr. Kim Gu's letter of credence went as far as Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, but was delayed there trying to find a route to Northeast China.

As a result, the August 15 liberation took place while he was on his way. The mission left unfulfilled by Li Chung Mo fell, so to speak, on the shoulders of An Gyong Gun in a new historical context a few years later. It seemed to me, who knew all these circumstances, that this was a strange turn of fate for Mr. Kim Gu. My heart was filled with deep emotion.

General Kim Il Sung met An Gyong Gun and Kwon Tae Yang. Hearing of Mr. Kim Gu's misgivings about how he thought of the things of the past, he said magnanimously that he let bygones be bygones.

The General told them that it would be a stubborn attitude detrimental to the great cause to call the past into question at the moment when the difficulties confronting the liberated homeland had to be fought.

He made it clear that it was a tradition maintained from the time of the anti-Japanese revolution to observe the principle of not holding the past against anyone. The liaison officials said Mr. Kim Gu would be delighted and went back with light feet.

At last, on March 25, the 26th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea adopted an open letter about holding the north-south joint conference in Pyongyang from April 14, and an invitation was extended to many political parties, public organizations and individuals in south Korea.

On April 8 the liaison officials came once again and conveyed the suggestion of Messrs. Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik to postpone the conference for 4-5 days in view of the obstructive outcry. The General readily accepted their suggestion and took steps to open the joint conference on April 19.

Messrs. Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik had no cause to hesitate any longer. They made up their minds to attend the joint conference and announced this fact. At about this time, many middle-of-the-road and rightwing political parties and public organizations also decided to take part in the conference and issued statements to this effect in quick succession.

The feelings of the south Korean people inclined towards Pyongyang where the joint conference would be held and delegates rapidly set out for the north.

When Mr. Kim Gu was about to leave for north Korea, the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique made every effort to obstruct him. On April 6, Lt. Gen. Hodge, commander of the US army force occupying south Korea, threatened to label participants in the joint conference as communists or pro-communist elements.

The traitor Syngman Rhee visited the Kyonggyo Villa several times to dissuade Mr. Kim Gu. The opponents of the entente said that Mr. Kim Gu would be detained in Pyongyang if he went there, and men from the "Korea Democracy Party" tried to influence his son Kim Sin by taking him to various restaurants.

The riffraff, including rightwing reactionary students, besieged the Kyonggyo Villa for several days until the departure of Mr. Kim Gu and even staged demonstrations against his journey to the north.

Mr. Kim Gu scolded them, saying:

"Once I have made up my mind to go, nobody can dissuade me. Even if you try to haul me, Kim Gu, with a pack of as many as 100 bulls, my mind will not stir at all."

Mr. Kim Gu could not be prevented from attending the all-nation meeting for national reunification. At the age of 72, he embarked on the great patriotic road of alliance with communism.

Historic N-S Joint Conf. (Apr. 19, 1948)

Amid the great expectation of the whole nation the historic north-south joint conference was finally opened at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on April 19, 1948.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Int'l House of Culture Built

The Pyongyang International House of Culture has made its appearance in Yonggwang Street, the center of Pyongyang.

The house with its total plottage of more than 10,000 square meters is 10 storeyed.

It has been built in such a way as to effectively operate as an international center for exchange of culture and art.

There are conference rooms, rooms for interviews, rooms for the exhibition of musical instruments, art and folklore art works, rooms for learning dances, instrumental and vocal music, a cinema and music hall, creating studio and banquet halls, etc. All of which are available for exchange of culture and art and functions for friendship with foreign countries.

Diverse architectural methods and means were involved in the interior and exterior construction of the specially designed house which boasts of peculiar painting and decorations.

The house will serve men of culture and art of the DPRK and foreign countries and youth delegates to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

◀ The central lounge

▲ The Pyongyang International House of Culture

Students Attack U.S. and Gov't Facilities to Protest Blocking of N-S Student Meet

—A New Meeting with DPRK Students Sought on Aug. 15—

Though south Korean students were blocked to hold a north-south student talks in Panmunjom on June 10, they pledged the same day to push forward a 10-million-signature collection campaign in order to realize an inter-Korea student talks in August. Meanwhile, they attacked U.S. and government facilities including the ruling DJP office (June 12) one after another in a show of strong protest against them hampering the June 10 meet.

Here is a roundup of the student struggle shown after June 10:

1,300 Youths Stage Sit-down Protest Near Panmunjom

More than 1,000 students chanting anti-American slogans demonstrated on June 14 at the edge of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) for reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Some 1,300 students staged a sit-down protest in front of the Imjin Bridge which was heavily blocked by steel barriers and concertina rolls of barbed wire.

"Drive out Yankees who hinder unification" and "Advance unification," students chanted during the sit-in to denounce the regime of Roh Tae Woo.

They also yelled slogans calling on all south Korean students to refuse compulsory military training.

U.S. Army troops that normally guard the bridge were withdrawn before the students arrived to avoid becoming the target of denunciation by the students.

The students from Korea and Joongang universities in Seoul went to Imjingak in a convoy of buses for a prayer ceremony for reunification.

Imjingak, the last civilian area on the main road from Seoul, is about 5 km from the southern edge of the demilitarized zone.

The 4-km-wide DMZ separates Korea into two parts with the military demarcation line running along its central line.

USIS in Taegu Attacked

Students hurled firebombs at a U.S. diplomatic office on June 13 and thousands of students battled against riot police to protest the blocking of the June 10 march to Panmunjom, where they planned to meet north Korean students.

Three students hurled three firebombs and two tear gas grenades at the U.S. Information Service buiding in Taegu, the third largest city in south Korea, before they were seized by police guards firing tear gas guns.

Local press reports said there were up to 10 attackers, and they also threw two small homemade bombs.

Six windows were reported broken and the office's sign set on fire in the attack in the city 240 km south of Seoul.

The students contend that the United States has supported the dictatorship after enforcing the division of the Korean Peninsula at the end of the World War II.

They chanted such slogans as "Skin the Yankees" in a show of strong hatred against the United States.

In the western port city of Inchon, some 3,000 students yelling "Yankees, go home" and anti-government slogans hurled firebombs and rocks at police on June 13 when police fired barrages of tear gas to stop them from marching out of their campus.

Funeral March for Martyr Held: Japanese Embassy Assaulted

The fierce battle erupted on June 12 when some 10,000 students, sympathizers and onlookers marched through Seoul city with the coffin of Park Rae Chun, who died on June 6 after setting himself on fire in protest against the Roh regime and the U.S.

Waves of students yelling "Down with the military fascists" tried to storm the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party during a funeral march for the late Park who committed ritual suicide.

Thousands of riot police firing volleys of tear gas beat off students and pursued them in running clashes through the center of Seoul.

Protesters showered them with exploding firebombs that covered streets with blazing gasoline.

Protesters set fire to a police truck with firebombs and damaged the information office of the Japanese Embassy with rocks.

Marchers shouted "Yankees, go home" in front of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul during the domonstration.

Gov't Complex Assaulted

More than 900 students were held and questioned on June 11 for staging demonstrations to push a south-north student meeting in Panmunjom.

Those held included 18 who firebombed a public office building to protest a government ban on the proposed student talks.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 students staged a peaceful rally at Yonsei University in Seoul on June 11 and decided to seek a new meeting with north Korean students on August 15, the national independence day.

At the four-hour rally, the students denounced the United States and the Roh regime for blocking their bid for direct contact with north Korean students.

At about 12:40 p.m. shortly before the rally started, 26 students came to a main central government building in downtown Seoul and forced their way past guards into the government building complex.

"Punish Roh Tae Woo government and "Fight for reunification", the attackers screamed.

They hurled a dozen firebombs and broke six large windowpanes though no fire was reported.

Eighteen of the attackers were caught by police standing guard at the building. The arrested youths told police they staged the action to protest the government ban on the proposed student talks.

A resolution adopted by the June 11 rally on the Yonsei campus said, "We have come to clearly realize that the main forces blocking national unity and reunification, and the forces trying to perpetuate confrontation and division in Korea, are the United States and Roh Tae Woo regime."

"As long as the United States remains on our soil and tramples on our autonomy there can be no national harmony or reunification," it said.

"As long as traitors continue their fascist rule of the nation, there can be no reunification of our fatherland," the statement added.

Clashes were reported in the provincial cities of Taegu and Kwangju as riot police firing volleys of tear gas dispersed students hurling rocks and firebombs.

They staged street demonstrations in the cities to denounce the ban on the June 10 reunification march.

About 1,500 south Korean students chant slogans demanding reunification of the Korean Peninsula at a rally outside the Imjingak on June 14, the threshold to the demilitarized zone dividing north and south Korea. (Reuter)

True Color of Separatists Laid Bare: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun on June 11 condemned the U.S. and the south Korean authorities for having foiled the planned north-south student talks at Panmunjom on June 10.

By mobilizing 60,000 police, the Roh Tae Woo regime blocked the railways and motorways leading to Panmunjom, arrested and cracked down on the delegates to the student talks and other students through a double or treble "checkup" and dispersed rallies held by students prior to departure for the north-south student talks at the point of the bayonet.

The organ of the Workers' Party of Korea says in a signed commentary:

Blocking the righteous action of students for national reconciliation, unity and reunification at the point of the bayonet is a never-to-be-condoned treachery which can be committed only by such fascist gangsters as the Roh Tae Woo regime knowing nothing of the country, the nation and politics and devoid of elementary human conscience.

It is the United States that wire-pulled the south Koreans to obstruct the north-south student talks. Though the U.S. pays lip service to "dialogue" between the north and the south, they are goading the puppets on to confrontation, division and war behind the scene.

The Roh Tae Woo regime, having "totally blocked" the north-south student talks, is foolishly attempting to shirk the blame for its criminal obstruction of the north-south student talks, claiming that it is willing to "promote" "civilian exchanges between the north and the south" including the exchange of students through "talks between the authorities." The Roh regime's assertion that they would settle something through authorities-led talks is a deceptive smoke-screen to conceal their self-justified intention to monopolize dialogue for reunification and more viciously block the way of contacts and exchanges of visits between people of all walks of life in the north and the south, including student talks.

With no sophism can the Roh Tae Woo regime shirk the responsibility for the criminal obstruction of the north-south student talks and conceal its true color as the obstructionist of dialogue and the enemy of reunification.

More than 3,000 of south Korean students chant slogans calling for reunification of the Korean Peninsula during mass street demonstration in Seoul on June 10. (Reuter)

Korean War Remembered (1)

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

Some 40 years have elapsed since the United States of America ignited the Korean War on June 25 in 1950.

The world knows well that one of the most important outcomes of World War II was the speeding up of the general crisis of capitalism owing to the emergence of many new socialist countries in the world.

The United States made all-out efforts to save its allied countries from the crisis of the capitalist world with the "rosy dream" of "world domination".

Washington's dream signified a declaration of a Korean war and this was put into practice by the notorious "Truman Doctrine."

Another factor which forced the White House to turn the wheel of war was the economic crisis that threw it into an overwhelming panic at the end of 1948, and continued until 1949.

But what made the American leaders select Korea as a war theater?

Washington needed Korea, because the Korean Peninsula, at that time, was a "testing ground" of life-and-death battle between socialism and imperialism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was gaining ever-growing influence on hundreds of millions of people in the world who were undergoing imperialists suppression.

Today, even 35 years after the Korean War which ended in a shameful defeat for the United States of America, Washington's rulers are scheming to ignite another war on the Korean Peninsula aiming at attaining a rosy dream of world domination.

We remember in the early 1950s President Dwight Eisenhower and the Pentagon threatened Pyongyang and Beijing with the use of atomic weapons to force an armistice agreement in Korea.

Eisenhower revealed in his memoirs that "One possibility (to bring about an agreement) was to let the Communist authorities understand that, in the absence of satisfactory progress, we intended to move decisively without inhibition in our use of weapons, and would no longer be responsible for confining hostilities to the Korean peninsula." (D. Eisenhower, Mandate for Change New York, 1961. p. 181)

Such threats continued even after the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed in July 1953.

The Joint Chief of Staff and the Department of State recommended in January 1954 that if hostilities were renewed in Korea, Washington should employ "atomic weapons... against military targets in Korea and against those military targets in Manchuria and China." (The New York Times, "For Eisenhower, 2 Goals If Bomb Was to Be Used," June 8, 1984)

Wonsan Oil Refinery was completely destroyed by American air raids in waves during the Korean War.

And recently Ford, Kissinger, Schlesinger and other Washington successors to Truman, Eisenhower, have been resorting to atomic blackmail to scare the peace-loving people of Korea and the world.

The prevailing situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula reminds one of what it was in the Korean War when the United States acted as a war criminal.

Here, we indict the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists who unleashed the Korean War.

Now is the time for the peace-loving people throughout the world to strengthen, with unified efforts, their struggles for anti-nuclear war, peace struggles against the Washington-led imperialists, bearing in mind their aggressive nature.

USA's Policy for World's Domination

World War II resulted in the defeat of fascist Germany and Italy, the collapse of Japanese imperialism and the victory of the anti-fascist democratic forces of the world.

A fundamental change took place in the postwar balance of the world's political power.

Through World War II, the imperialist camp was weakened in general. But the United States fattened economically and militarily without suffering an airraid in the mainland to become the greatest economic power in the capitalist camp.

Military orders placed with U.S. monopolies from 1940 to September 1944 reached a huge amount worth $175 billion and during seven years from 1939 to 1945 their gross net profit ran into $60 billion.

As of Dec. 31, 1945, the credit the White House extended, through its lend-lease program, to its allied nations alone reached $41,751 million ("Historical Analysis of U.S. Imperialism" by Henri Claude, pp 152-55)

World War II made the United States the strongest, also militarily, in the world. The U.S.A. which emerged as the "champion" of world reaction, defined its policy for world domination as its basic foreign policy, boasting of its "strongest" military power.

In his State of the Union address dated Dec. 19, 1945, the then U.S. President Truman stated, "We must realize that the victory we gained has imposed on the American people a heavy responsibility of leading the world in future, whether they want it or not."

But, they faced a big obstacle in pursuing their aggressive policy of the people in the world.

The progressive forces aspiring after peace, democracy and national independence were growing stronger.

(To be continued)

"Let's Out U.S., Down With Roh Who Hinder Reunification!"

—Testament of Late Cho Sung Man (1)—

Cho Sung Man, a student of Seoul National University, who stabbed himself into stomach at Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on May 15 and jumped from the top of the three-story building, left a testament demanding the reunification of the divided peninsula, the co-hosting of the Olympic Games and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

In his testament Cho strongly demanded the reunification of the country and democratization.

Here is the full text of the testament The People's Korea has obtained recently:

* * *

Impoverished soil,

A man who was born in the Korean Peninsula and loves its people, addresses this letter to those who wish for the reunification of our motherland.

- **Nobody should stand in the way of the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.**

It is already 44 years since our motherland was divided.

Because of America, which regards south Korea as a place from which it can rake in profits and protect its national interests, the glorious spirit of the Independence Armymen (of Korea) who sacrificed their own lives to save our motherland during the Japanese imperial domination, was buried in oblivion.

And owing to its local ruling forces or successive regimes (including those of pro-American flunkyist Syngman Rhee and Park Chung Hee, a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy and so on, whose treacherous acts in history can never be pardoned), the masters of this land or the popular masses are being dehumanized day by day in a society without a vestige of decency. Those who talks on their national aspirations – independence and the reunification of our motherland – are branded as "insurgents".

It is the very reality of this land that the separated families between north and south Korea can not even hug or talk to each other.

People who live in the divided southern half of the motherland – workers, farmers, students, government employees, policemen and soldiers are faced with the reality that no conscientious people can live in peace.

The cause of all these conditions can be attributed both to America which reckons the Korean Peninsula as a hunting ground for its national interests, and to the military government, or America's local ruling machine.

This is the fact from which nobody can turn their faces. They are primarily responsible for this present reality.

There is no doubt that the Olympic Games scheduled for this year is an event indispensable to the U.S. in order to maintain its vested interests in south Korea and an event essential to the present military government.

An attempt to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula through the Olympiad is an act to hammer a nail into the heart of our nation.

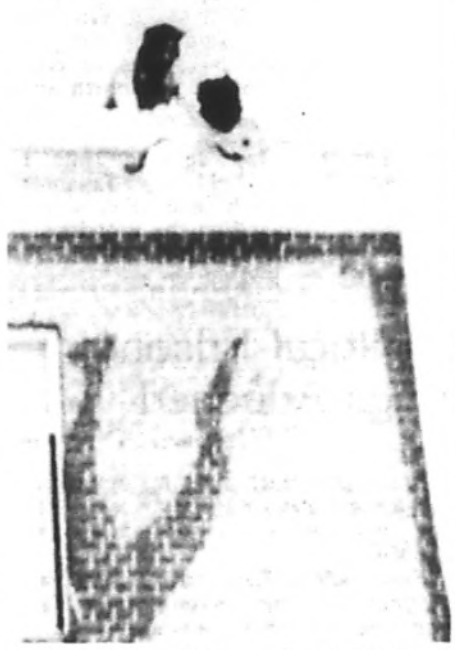
Bearing in mind the fact that a solution to our national issues can only be made through the reunification of our motherland, we must prevent the treacherous acts of America and the military government to hamper the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

- **The United States must be driven out from the Korean Peninsula.**

America came to appear in the modern history of south Korea in a situation indescribable in words.

America which sought only for the interests of its own Empire committed a number of heinous acts – the April 3 massacre of Cheju islanders who fought for national independence; slaughter of our nation (both north and south Koreans) in the Korean War; support for the May 16 (military coup by Park Chung Hee) and the Kwangju massacre of 1980.

(To be continued)



Cho Sung Man, a Seoul National University student, stabbed himself in stomach and jumped from the top of Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on May 15 to urge the Roh regime and the United States to stage the co-hosting of the Olympiad, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and so forth. (AFP)

Japanese Demand Withdrawal of "Sanctions" Against DPRK

More than 100 Japanese scholars, men of religion and citizens participated in the meeting to discuss Japan-DPRK friendship held in Kyoto on June 7.

A meeting to discuss friendship between Japan and the DPRK was held on June 7 in Kyoto under the sponsorship of the Kyoto Japan-DPRK Committee to Exchange Science and Culture headed by Okuda Higashi, ex-president of Kyoto University, the Kyoto Committee of the Men of Religion of the DPRK and Japan and the Kyoto Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

About 100 Japanese politicians, businessmen, men of culture, men of religion, citizens were present there.

The meeting adopted a petition demanding the withdrawal of "sanctions" taken by the Japanese government against the DPRK in connection with the KAL jetliner incident.

The petition was adopted by 100 Japanese including Okuda Higashi, ex-president of Kyoto University.

The petition urged the Japanese government to withdraw the sanctions against the DPRK in order to expand and develop the friendly ties between the two countries in various fields in line with the world currents for detente.

Lectures were given by Prof. Ueda Masaaki of Kyoto University on "Ancient Japan and the Korean Peninsula" and Prof. Watanabe Taketatsu of Kyoto Sangyo University, who is also a member of the International Exchange Committee of the Japan Table Tennis Association, on his "Participation in the Asian Table Tennis Championships and Toward Normalization of the Japan-DPRK Relations."

In his lecture, Prof. Ueda referred to the fact that there are many history books in Japan which don't mention Japan-Korean relations. He continued: Taoism which had a strong influence on Japanese culture was first introduced to Korea and developed there.

He emphasized that it is not scientific to insist that Chinese culture merely passed through the Korean Peninsula and introduced to Japan.

Touching upon the ancient Fujinoki burial mound in Ikaruga-cho, Nara Prefecture, he said that when all about the Fujinoki burial mound is made clear, it will give more information about ancient Japan-Korean relation.

Prof. Watanabe spoke next. He said that the DPRK players withdrew from the games (Asian Table Tennis Championships) halfway due to the unreasonable measures taken by the Japanese government. He said: The Japanese government explained that the DPRK players "violated the terms of the team's entry into Japan and conducted political activities."

He said: The DPRK players, who were invited to a reception given in their honor, were told to leave there, when they were taking lunch. This decision taken by the Japanese government itself was nothing but a political measure.

He continued that the Japanese government's "sanctions" against the DPRK are groundless; it is unpardonable that the Japanese government abused the sports games against the spirit of international sports to consolidate the division of the north and south Korea.

Earlier, on May 28 and June 1 gatherings were held by Japanese citizens in Tottori and Fukushima prefectures, demanding the withdrawal of the "sanctions" against the DPRK.

Rodong Sinmun, KCNA on Int'l Affairs

60th Anniv. of Birth of Che Guevara

The life of Che Guevara was that of an indomitable revolutionary and genuine internationalist soldier who devoted his all to the sacred struggle for the cause of the working class and the freedom and liberation of the oppressed popular masses.

He had participated in the revolutionary activities in different countries of Latin America and performed big exploits particularly in the revolution in Cuba.

Now, the revolution in Cuba has advanced and advances from victory to victory in difficult circumstances created by the imperialists' continued aggression and blockade, under the correct leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro.

Socialist Cuba which imposingly stands in the Western hemisphere of the earth has become a becon of hope and banner of struggle for the Latin American people for national independence and freedom.

Che Guevara shed blood not in vain.

He was an intimate friend dwelling forever in the memory of the Korean people.

Today, the friendship between Korea and Cuba is being further strengthened and developed through the historic meeting between President Kim Il Sung and respected Comrade Fidel Castro in Pyongyang in 1986.

The Korean people regard it as a great pride to have a true and faithful friend like the Cuban people in Latin America.

The revolutionary cause left by Che Guevara unaccomplished in his life will surely be carried out by the struggle of the revolutionaries in Latin America and the world revolutionary people.

(Rodong Sinmun, June 14)

Solidarity with South African People's Struggle

Owing to the vicious racist policy of the Botha clique, the South African people are undergoing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings and the situation in the Southern African region is being very complicated.

The South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa are persistently waging the armed struggle and other mass struggle of various forms including demonstrations and strikes.

For its justness, the struggle of the South African people against racism is enjoying full support and encouragement from broad segments of people worldwide who love justice and truth. Contrary to this, the South African racist clique is further denounced, rejected and isolated in the world.

It is our consistent stand to positively support and encourage the people's struggle for freedom and liberation.

The Korean people will stand as ever on the side of the fighting South African people and fully support and encourage their struggle.

(Rodong Sinmun, June 16)

Mideast Tour of Shultz

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz made the fourth tour of Middle East nations this year with the wornout "Middle East peace initiative."

As for the "Middle East peace initiative" of the United States peddled by Shultz this time again, it is a false document aimed at trampling down the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination and right to found an independent state, quelling the righteous uprising of the Palestinian people and cheating the people in the Middle East and peace-loving people the world over.

Unless the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination is recognised and realised, there can be no

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Com. for Asian-African Solidarity Demands Release of Turkish Dissidents

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity in a statement June 10 said it is an open violation of freedom, democracy and human rights and a vicious challenge to the dignity and sovereignty of man that the Turkish authorities have arrested Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey, and Nihat Sargin, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Turkey, who returned home from exile for the democratization of society, and are going to penalize them through trials.

The statement went on:

Considering such unjustifiable step of the Turkish authorities to be an act contrary to the desire of the Turkish people and all the progressive people of the world who respect democratic freedom and human rights, we strongly demand that the Turkish authorities immediately release them, political activists of the Turkish people, and guarantee them the freedom of political life.

We extend solidarity with the Turkish progressive people in their struggle for the release of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey and the general secretary of the Workers' Party of Turkey, convinced that their just struggle will certainly end in victory.

Japan-born Korean Political Prisoner Released with Strings Attached

Kang Jong Gon, 37, one of the Japan-born political prisoners in south Korea, who had been in jail for 12 years, was released on June 10. But his residence is still restricted.

Kang Jong Gon went to south Korea to study at Korea University after he graduated Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan.

He was arrested in November 1975 together with 12 other Japan-born Korean students who were studying at universities in south Korea for alleged involvement in the "Nov. 22 spy-ring case."

In the course of trials, his innocence was made clear and it was disclosed that the case was fabricated by the authorities.

Nevertheless, Kang had to serve his five-year sentence. After serving his term, he was detained again under the preventive custody provision of the "Social Security Law," which was formulated in 1975 for the purpose of rearresting for "national security reasons" the released dissidents who are not obedient to the authorities.

Prior to the renewal of his detention in February next year, he was released with strings attached, following So Jun Sik, who was released on May 25 with his residence restricted.

He must live under the surveillance of the police authorities and get permission from the authorities whenever he goes out of Seoul.

Kang said that he had hoped to be freed with the Social Security Law abolished, and it was regrettable that he was released on condition of restricted residence.

He said he would like to contribute to the work of releasing the detained people.

Kang Jong Gon's release was a result of the continued efforts and campaigns to save him, made by Japanese citizens and Koreans in and out of Japan and his indomitable struggle.

It is believed that as the south Korean authorities want to quieten democratization struggle in south Korea prior to the Olympics, Kang Jong Gon was released following So Jun Sik.

Short Tour Guide to DPRK (6)

Korean Central Historical Museum

The Korean Central Historical Museum, which is situated on the bank of the River Taedong in Pyongyang, capital city of the DPRK, is stocked with abundant historical objects.

On display in the museum are numerous relics and materials that tell of the Korean people's long history from the early Paleolithic Age about 600,000-400,000 years ago up to the March First Popular Uprising in 1919.

Set out in the hall of the primitive age are objects proving that ancestors of Korean people lived in this territory from the early Paleolithic Age which coincides with the time of the first appearance of man, to Neolithic and Bronze ages.

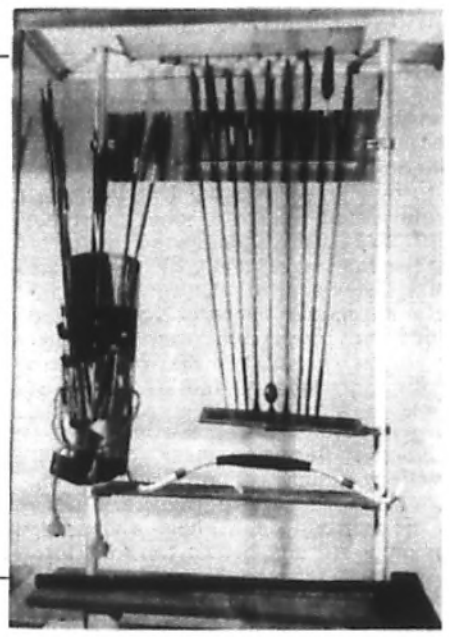
The hall of ancient times is devoted to materials showing the unique culture of the ancient states of Korea (Kochoson, Puyo and Chinguk), which include bronze and iron implements and handiworks made by gold, silver and jewel.

The materials exhibited in the hall of the middle age include valuable objects showing the history and culture of Koguryo (from the early first century to 668 A.D), known as a strong state in the East with a high standard of civilization, and relics of Paekje, Silla and Palhae kingdoms.

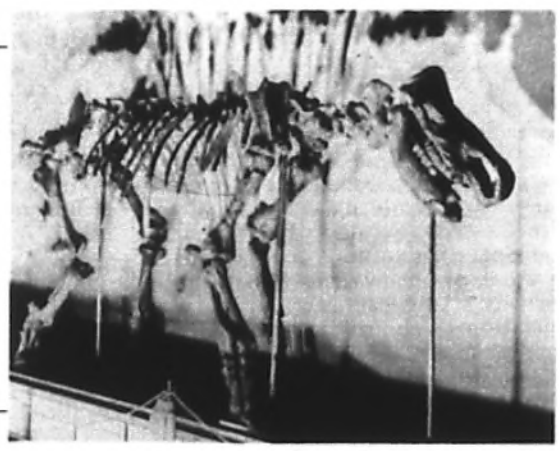
There is also the world's first metal type, Koryo porcelain, a rain gauge which is claimed to be the oldest in the world, a tortoise-shaped ship which marked the beginning of iron-clad ships and other materials from the period of the Li Dynasty (1392 to the early 20th century).

There is a hall for relics and materials associated with the exploits performed by Korean people in their fight against the Japanese invaders and other foreign invaders as well as feudal rulers during the period from the latter half of the 19th century to 1919 when the bourgeois national movement came to an end in Korea.

The Korean Central Historical Museum is a must to visit in the DPRK and is quite helpful in understanding of the history, culture and customs of Korea from ancient times to the early 20th century.



A bow and various kinds of arrows in the period of the Koguryo Dynasty.



A skeleton of a rhinoceros with two big horns. This is a valuable object serving as a major source of knowledge about the climate and ancient animals of Korea 100,000 years ago.

Chongryun Local Variety Troupes Give Joint Performance for First Time

Local variety troupes of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) gave a joint performance in Tokyo on June 10 in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sep. 9, 1948).

It was the first joint performance Chongryun local variety troupes have given in their 23-year history. The first Chongryun local variety troupe originated in Tokyo in 1965 and now there are 10 troupes in Japan.

Each local variety troupe gives performances in its local area for resident Koreans and Japanese in order to promote friendship between the DPRK and Japan.

Present at the joint performance were Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee, other Chongryun officials and many Korean residents.

The joint performance, which was opened with a rhythmic chorus of a traditional Korean folk song, consisted of a variety of items including solo, duet, chorus, mixed chorus, comic chat and dance, accompanied by Korean traditional instruments.

The troupes performed songs and dances depicting the daily life of Korean residents in Japan and among them was a mixed chorus titled "Boast about Sons and Daughters", one of the most popular songs of Korean residents in Japan, which expresses Korean residents' pleasure when boasting about their sons and daughters taking an active part in Chongryun's patriotic work for the reunification of Korea.

One performance which went down well with the audience was a comic chat which conveyed the importance of the Korean language, the mother tongue of Korean residents in Japan, to the audience.

Also performed at the joint performance was Korean traditional dances by dancers wearing colorful traditional Korean costumes.

The joint performance received thunderous applause from the audience though it was the first time the troupes had given a performance like this and they had very little time to rehearse because they came from all over Japan from places as far as Tohoku, Kanagawa, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Kyushu.

The local variety troupes have so far given 22,500 performances over the last 23 years and some 5,600,000 people have watched the performances.

They have helped motivate Korean residents to get involved in Chongryun's patriotic work and have provided a cultural experience lacking in Japan. In particular, the troupes have helped younger generation Koreans to develop a distinct national identity and have awakened an interest in Korean song and dance in them.

Earlier, on June 8 and 9, a competition was held between the troupes and a high level of artistic skill was demonstrated.

There were 136 different acts competing in the competition from different areas such as song, dance, instrumental and comedy.

A commendation ceremony was held on June 9 in the presence of Chairman Han Duk Su.

Photo shows a scene from the mixed chorus "Boast about Sons and Daughters", which was well received by the audience.

Traditional dance accompanied by ethnic music fascinated the audience.

(Continued from page 6)

genuine settlement of the Middle East problem, the Palestinian problem.

Everywhere he went, Shultz tried to impose the deceptive "initiative" against the establishment of an independent state of Palestine upon the Middle East nations, only to be cold-shouldered. He could not but return home with no result.

When dispatching Shultz on a poor trip to the Middle East, the U.S. aimed to turn the tables and have the Middle East problem handled in their favor, because the situation around the Middle East problem turned out favorable to the Palestinian people and all the more unfavorable to the U.S. and the Zionists as a result of the struggle of the Palestinian people and the unity and solidarity of the Arab countries.

As long as the U.S. does not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people but continuously brand it as "terrorist" and does not acknowledge the Palestinian people's right to found an independent, sovereign state, Shultz will only drink a bitter cup, no matter how many times he may repeat his tour of the Middle East.

(KCNA, June 11)

Rodong Sinmun on USSR-US Summit Talks

Rodong Sinmun on June 10 supported the stand maintained by the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in early June and the peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union.

The organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in its signed commentary said, "It is a good thing that at the meeting the Soviet and U.S. leaders signed a protocol on exchanging instruments ratifying the Soviet-U.S. treaty on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles."

The paper noted that the summit talks were a result of the "consistent peace-loving stand and policy of the Soviet Union." Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had exerted much effort for the arrangement of the talks, it said.

Referring to a negative stand taken by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the Korean question, Rodong Sinmun said, "Such an attitude shows that the United States is not interested at all in the peaceful solution of the Korean question and the reunification of Korea but continuously seeks an aggressive design on Korea."

The paper urged Washington to withdraw all its military forces including its nuclear weapons from south Korea and show good faith in the solution of the Korean question, "if the U.S. side is truly interested in disarmament and peace."

Meanwhile, Li Song Ho, vice chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, on June 12, released a similar press statement.

KCNA: Seoul Seeks to Use Criminal in Anti-Pyongyang Campaign

The Korean Central News Agency on June 10 criticized the south Korean authorities for trying to use a former DPRK trade official, who fled to Seoul after embezzling a large sum of state money, in its anti-DPRK, anti-communist propaganda.

The KCNA said:

The south Korean rulers allured Kim Jong Min who was serving in foreign trade of the DPRK to south Korea from abroad and, on June 8, made him appear at a "press conference".

Kim Jong Min, as he himself confessed at the "press conference", is a swindler and criminal who embezzled and misappropriated a large sum of foreign currency of the state while touring around the African area.

While spending days of uneasiness and distress after misappropriating the public fund, he was led astray by an agent of the south Korean Agency for National Security Planning before being taken to south Korea.

It is a shameless act of the south Koreans to get something by making such criminal appear at a "press conference".

Kim Jong Min, seeking personal pleasure, became covetous of money and embezzled state fund without hesitation, abandoning his own wife and children.

There is nothing strange in that such fellow goes to south Korea, allured by the south Korean authorities, and serves them as a trumpeter of false anti-communist propaganda.

The question is why the ANSP, which had dragged on time for 40 days for what it called "investigation" after taking the criminal to south Korea, abruptly presented him at a "press conference" at this moment.

Obviously, a sinister political card is hidden behind it.

As everyone knows, a movement has grown to the highest tide ever known among the south Korean people of all strata these days to drive away the U.S. forces, the very one responsible for national split, achieve national reconciliation and unity with the compatriots in the north and pave the way for peaceful reunification.

Responding to this trend, south Korean students have courageously risen up in a struggle to lay a stepping stone of national reconciliation by realising north-south student talks.

The Roh Tae Woo regime, with a presentiment of its doom, is resorting to reckless suppression by bayonets, crying for a "unified channel of dialogue" and "total blockade" of the student talks, but the spirits of patriotic students are surging higher with the support and encouragement of the south Korean people of broad sections.

Seoul, pressed to the wall, needed a "stimulus" to divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

That is why Seoul took Kim Jong Min out to a "press conference" just before June 10 appointed for the student talks, after turning him round its finger for so many days in a secret room of the ANSP.

In this way Seoul seeks to sidetrack the popular sentiments turning to Pyongyang and emasculate the movement for reunification through alliance with communism and the north by giving a distorted picture of the northern half of Korea to the south Korean people and inciting anti-communist confrontation among them.

But this is too foolish a calculation.

If the south Korean rulers exploit the likes of Kim Jong Min for an anti-communist smear propaganda, they will bring disgrace on themselves and provoke only public derision and indignation.

S. Korean Students Seek To Revise Past, End US Presence

Here are excerpts from an article in The New York Times (June 12, 1988). The original title is "Korean Students Want One Homeland and No Americans":

Once again, South Korea's students have taken to the streets. But this time, rather than pressing for internal democratic change as they did last year, the students are forging a potent link between anti-Americanism and the desire to reunite South Korea with North Korea. Throughout the week, demonstrators, who called for the removal of American troops from South Korea, fought with riot policemen. On Friday (June 10), the police blocked a planned meeting with North Korean students at the border village of Panmunjom.

Most Koreans reject the students' rabid anti-Americanism and many retain friendly feelings for the United States. But as South Korea's economic might grows, so does resentment over what Koreans perceive as American condescension and arrogance. Students go even further, portraying the United States as the main obstacle to reunification.

At its heart, the debate on the American presence here – its undeniable diplomatic and cultural influence, as well as the quartering of more than 40,000 American troops on bases dotted across the country – turns on how to interpret the past. Was the United States a protector of Korea, defending it from Communist infiltration and aggression? Or did the United States sacrifice Korea by using it as a proxy to pursue its Cold War battle against the Soviet Union?

For answers, some Koreans are turning to new historical works that offer a darker view of American involvement. It is a past unfamiliar to many Americans, who cannot understand why Koreans could resent a country that has given so many lives – more than 33,000 in the Korean War – and so much money to South Korea. A widening circle of anti-American critics argue that the United States was responsible for dividing Korea into two nations at the end of World War II.

"Our basic task to achieve democracy lies in eradicating the American influence," said a student leader active in the protests, "because the U.S. supported fascist regimes and allowed division by imposing anti-Communism, thereby creating confrontation with the North." Students who advocate reunification with North Korea tend to gloss over the clash of ideologies that divides the two countries, saying that Koreans are one race and one people who can resolve such questions together.

For Koreans, the division of their country is a continual sorrow, and the question of blame looms large. In the waning days of World War II, as the defeat of Japan seemed imminent, the Allied powers faced the question of what to do with Korea, a Japanese colony. The United States feared that Soviet troops fighting the Japanese in Manchuria would sweep southward through Korea and install a Communist government.

In a meeting on Aug. 10, 1945, State Department planners in Washington decided to draw a line at the 38th parallel, with the Soviet Union occupying the north and American troops the south. While the United States said that this was necessary to ward off Soviet expansionism, students here have long argued that Korea was the victim of an ideological battle between the two superpowers. Now some South Korean historians, political scientists and politicians are taking up the same theme.

Although most Americans believe that the Soviets bear responsibility for dividing Korea because they refused to take part in United Nations-sponsored elections in 1948, revisionist historians also blame the United States. "The ideological confrontation with the North is not of our own making, but the byproduct of politics between the United States and the U.S.S.R.," said Lee Chul, an opposition legislator. "The Soviet Union is equally to be blamed, but the Americans actually drew the 38th parallel – an arbitrary decision without any consideration of Korea."

Americans here respond that serious ideological divisions at the time were already pitting right- and left-wing Korean groups against each other. "It is more comfortable to talk about the American responsibility or even the Soviets than to remember that Koreans themselves had some responsibility for the division of the peninsula or what followed," said an American who has lived in South Korea for nearly 30 years.

But even those who defend United States motives acknowledge that the American military occupation of Korea from 1945 to 1948 caused resentment. Indeed, the American military government played a crucial role in backing right-wing, anti-Communist groups, many of which had little popular support because their members had collaborated with the Japanese. Many American and some South Korean historians agree that the United States found itself in the uncomfortable position of strengthening the power of the Korean police, many of whom were brutal. They concede that the Americans were unpopular because Koreans had hoped to rule themselves, and that Americans came to the occupation largely unprepared and ignorant of Korea.

Korean students see a consistent American policy of crushing left-wing movements, a pattern that they trace to the current day. They, and some Korean politicians, believe the American closeness to the Korean military – a relationship forged in the Korean War, when Americans began training and equipping the country's military – is proof of American complicity in military repression here.

Indeed, it is this relationship with the military that feeds the most potent source of anti-Americanism – the bitterness over the May 1980 Kwangju uprising. Many Koreans hold the United States morally responsible for the killings by Korean soldiers of hundreds of protesters, because the American commander has authority over troops in the event of an invasion. Few Koreans believe the American assertion that this "operational control" did not give Americans any say in the Korean decision to pull troops from the demilitarized zone and send them to Kwangju.

The Korean military did consult the United States about moving the troops, and the Americans urged avoiding the brutality displayed by an earlier detachment of Korean Special Forces troops in Kwangju.

Yet American diplomats and military officers say they had no way to prevent the killings. Nonetheless, American culpability for Kwangju has become an article of faith among many Koreans. It is that sense of betrayal, stoked by the accumulated grievances of the past 40 years, that promises continued questioning of the American place in Korea's past and present.

"SA-5 Missiles"

(Continued from page 1)

"Olympics security".

The June 15 statement of the DPRK PAF Ministry pointed out that the U.S. deployed a battery of Lance missiles each capable of carrying a nuclear, neutron or chemical warhead 35 km south of the Military Demarcation Line separating the north and the south of Korea. It said that it is Washington, not Pyongyang, that aggravates the tension on the Korean Peninsula by deploying more than 1,000 nuclear warheads in south Korea, while deploying additional U.S. forces and reinforcing warships in the south Korean waters as the Olympic Games draw nearer.

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